

CHARTER.

$18 \times 22\frac{3}{4}$
 18×22

$$\begin{array}{r} 104\frac{1}{2} \quad 23 \\ \underline{\phantom{104\frac{1}{2}} 2} \\ 1.38 \end{array}$$

CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS

23
INGS
81
52

OF THE

82.42

Dayton
May 30

OHIO STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

For the Years 1848 & 9

For the Years 1848-9

1848-9

367

COLUMBUS:

PRINTED AT THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL OFFICE.

1849.

1874

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2545 \\
 \hline
 25 \\
 18 \\
 3 \\
 18 \\
 3 \\
 \hline
 1883
 \end{array}$$

92/2

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 100 \\ \hline 200 \end{array}$$

CHARTER,

CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

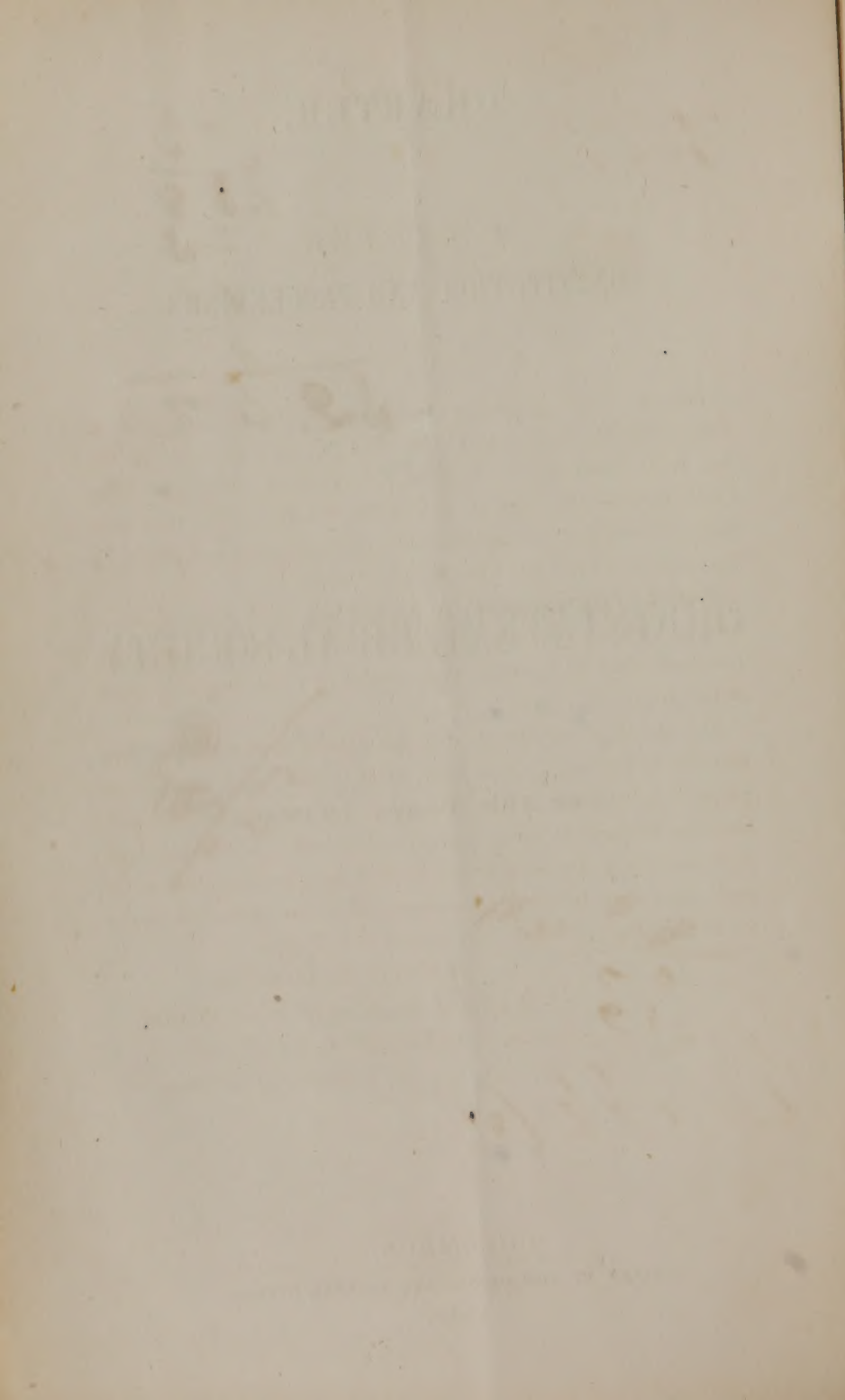
OHIO STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

For the Years 1848-9.

COLUMBUS:

PRINTED AT THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL OFFICE.

1849.



CHARTER.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That R. Thompson, F. Carter, G. W. H. Landon, A. H. Baker, R. D. Mussey, J. P. Judkins, J. F. Hibberd, Samuel St. John, G. H. Boerstler, R. Hills, D. A. Cox, W. W. Rickey, and their associates, be and they are hereby made a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Ohio State Medical Society."

SEC. 2. Said association, so incorporated, shall have power to form and adopt a constitution and by-laws, provided nothing therein contained shall be contrary to law, and to alter and amend the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have power to organize auxiliary societies in any part of this State, shall be competent, through its proper officers, to sue and be sued, shall have and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure, shall have power to acquire and hold such scientific and other property as may be necessary, and to do such other matters and things as are usual in like cases, and proper for its perpetuation and the furtherance of its objects.

JOSEPH S. HAWKINS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES B. GODDARD,

Speaker of the Senate

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. This association shall be called the "OHIO STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY," and shall be composed of resident and honorary members.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. The Society shall constantly have in view, first, the association of the Profession, for the purposes of mutual recognition and fellowship;

Second, the maintenance of union, harmony and good government among its members, thereby promoting the character, interests, honor and usefulness of the profession;

Third, the cultivation and advancement of medical science and literature, and the elevation of the standard of professional education.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The resident members shall be regular practitioners of medicine or surgery, in the State of Ohio, who shall be elected by vote of a majority at any regular meeting, their eligibility having been previously reported upon by the committee on admissions.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. Honorary members shall only be admitted by a vote of two thirds of the members present, at a regular meeting, having been first recommended by the committee on admissions. The whole number of honorary members shall not exceed one hundred.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. A vote of two thirds of the members present shall be requisite for the expulsion of a member, which vote shall be had in consequence of a report from the committee on Ethics, and at the next regular meeting subsequent to such report.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. The officers of this society shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer and Librarian, all of

whom shall be elected annually, by ballot and a majority vote, at the regular meeting. They shall severally perform the duties assigned in the by-laws, as shall also the standing committees.

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1. The following standing committees shall be annually appointed by the President, and shall each consist of five members: 1st, an executive committee; 2d, a committee on finance; 3d, on publication; 4th, on medical ethics; and 5th, on medical societies. A standing committee on admissions, of like number, shall be elected by ballot, and a majority vote, at the same meeting, annually.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. No part of this constitution shall be repealed, annulled, altered or amended, except at a regular meeting, subsequent to one at which a proposition to that effect may have been made, in writing, and then only by vote of four-fifths of all the members present.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

MEETINGS.

SEC. 1. The regular annual meetings of the society shall be held in the city of Columbus, on the first Tuesday in June.

SEC. 2. At all meetings the presence of 15 resident members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. *The President* shall be elected annually, at the regular meeting in June, by nomination, ballot and majority vote. He shall preside, enforce a due observance of the Constitution and By-Laws, see that all members of committees and officers perform their respective duties, appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, give the casting vote only, sign Diplomas and all other official documents requiring his signature, and perform such other duties as appertain to his office by usage and custom.

SEC. 2. *The Vice Presidents* shall assist the President in the performance of his duties. In his absence shall preside in order of Seniority — rank being determined by the number of votes cast for each at his election — if the number of votes shall be equal, age shall confer precedence.

SEC. 3. *The Secretaries* shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of all meetings, notify officers, &c., of their appointments, and the duties required of them; sign Diplomas, and certify to all official acts requiring the same; receive the signatures and initiation fee of newly elected members, and do such other business as shall be required, or as the Society may, from time to time, direct in their department.

SEC. 4. *The Treasurer* shall receive all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills endorsed by the Finance Committee and countersigned by the President, keeping correct accounts of the same, and making a full and detailed report at the annual meeting in June.

SEC. 5. *The Librarian* shall have charge of all books, manuscripts, instruments, preparations and other scientific property belonging to the Society; shall keep a catalogue of the same, in the usual manner, and report upon the condition of his department to the annual meeting in June.

ARTICLE III.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SEC. 1. *Standing Committees* shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, and furnish an authenticated copy to be deposited with the Librarian

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Admissions, upon receiving the names of candidates for membership, to make due enquiry, and report such as may be found worthy, to the Society, which may thereupon elect them. Should the committee fail to report upon nominations submitted to them, any member having made such nomination, may renew the same directly to the Society, in which case a vote of four-fifths of the members present shall be requisite to constitute an election.

SEC. 3. *Committee on Ethics* shall hear all complaints of breach of etiquette, or violation of Medical Ethics; it shall decide all questions of Ethics submitted to it. If any member shall be charged, in writing, with any violation of the provisions of the Constitution or By-Laws, or with unprofessional conduct, a copy of such charge shall be furnished to him, himself and his accuser cited to appear, when the committee shall proceed to hear the case, reserving its decision to be reported to the Society, when its action may be affirmed by a vote of a majority of the members present.

SEC. 4. *Committee on Finance* shall superintend the monetary affairs of the Society, inspect and audit all bills and the accounts of the Treasurer, and make such an assessment, by a pro rata tax upon the resident members, as may be necessary for incidental expenses; which, however, shall not exceed the sum of \$1 00 per annum.

SEC. 5. *Committee on Publication* shall superintend the printing of such papers as may be ordered to be published, so that they may be issued upon uniform paper, &c., under the title of "Transactions."

SEC. 6. *Executive Committee* shall digest and prepare the business of each meeting, provide suitable rooms for the purposes of the Society, recommend plans for the promotion of its objects, and in all things protect and superintend the general interests of the Society.

SEC. 7. *The Committee on Medical Societies* shall consider and report on the organization of such medical associations as desire to become auxiliary to the S. M. S., and generally take charge of this department; making, at each annual meeting, as complete report as may be practicable.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. Any resident member vacating his membership, shall thereby be divested of any right or title to any portion of the funds, or other property of the Society.

SEC. 2. Every member, on admission, shall pay the sum of \$3 00, as an initiation fee, and sign the Constitution and By-Laws;

nor shall he be entitled to the rights of membership until the same is done.

SEC. 3. All vacancies in office shall be filled *ad interim* by the President.

SEC. 4. These By-Laws may be suspended by a three-fourths vote at any regular meeting, and they may be repealed or amended by a similar vote, notice of the same having been given in writing, at a previous meeting.

SEC. 5. Rules of order, and all questions arising upon the same, shall be determined by parliamentary usage.

PROCEEDINGS.

COLUMBUS, May 16, 1848.

The society met according to adjournment, the President, R. THOMPSON, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The committee appointed to confer with certain committees of the Legislature, reported, and presented a copy of a charter granted by that body, which was accepted.

The committee on the constitution and by-laws presented a report, offering a new constitution and code of by-laws; also, a sketch of a plan for the organization of auxiliary societies.

The constitution was adopted, (See page 5)—the by-laws laid upon the table for the present.

The Treasurer made a report, which was accepted.

On motion it was

Resolved, That for the present, the recommendation of two members shall entitle a candidate to presentation for membership, as heretofore.

Seven gentlemen were then recommended, and elected to membership.

The by-laws were taken up, read, article by article, and adopted. (See page 7.)

Society adjourned to to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

MAY 17th, 1848.

The society met, pursuant to adjournment; the President in the chair.

Eight gentlemen were elected to membership.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The committee reported:

For President—J. P. KIRTLAND.

Vice Presidents—J. B. THOMPSON, J. W. RUSSELL, J. M. BIGELOW, J. F. HIBBARD.

Secretaries—FRANCIS CARTER, R. HILLS.

Treasurer—H. LATHROP.

Librarian—FRANCIS CARTER.

Standing Committee on Admissions—R. THOMPSON, G. W. H. LANDON, B. F. GARD, J. C. NORTON.

These gentlemen were severally elected to the offices named.

Adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

MAY 18th, 1848.

Society met, according to adjournment.

The President, DR. KIRTLAND, on taking the chair, addressed the society.

DR. R. THOMPSON, Ex-President, read a valedictory address.

On motion, the thanks of the society were presented to Drs. Kirtland and Thompson, and they were requested to furnish copies of the addresses delivered by them, to be preserved by the society and published. (Dr. Kirtland's address has not been furnished to the committee.)

The President announced the following Standing Committees :

Ethics—Drs. RODGERS, HILLS, CARTER, GARD and SMITH.

Publication—Drs. BUTTERFIELD, BOERSTLER, ST. JOHN, LATHROP and DAVIS.

Medical Societies—Drs. R. THOMPSON, RUSSELL, KREIDER, LANDON and HOWARD.

Finance—Drs. J. B. THOMPSON, JUDKINS, NORTON, MORRISON and HENDRON.

On motion, the paper relative to auxiliary societies was taken up, amended and adopted. (This paper has not been furnished the committee.)

On motion, the publishing committee were directed to superintend the publication of so much of the minutes of this session, including the charter, constitution, &c., as they may deem expedient, appending thereto an address to the Profession of the State, the whole to be in a form suitable for distribution.

Fifteen hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

On motion, the Treasurer was ordered to defray the necessary expenses to this time.

Society adjourned, to meet on the fifth day of June, 1849.

ADDRESS OF R. THOMPSON, M. D.,

To the Ohio State Medical Society, May 18th, 1848.

The subject which I have chosen for the present occasion is kindred to that of the paper presented to the Medical convention of 1847, involving the idea of a State Medical Society, as it may be made auxiliary to other means of improvement, tending to the elevation, and, consequently, to the usefulness of the medical profession.

Before entering upon the consideration of the subject in detail, it may be proper to state that legal enactments have seldom proved promotive of their objects, with the reasons of their failure, and in continuation, show why it is that both success and perpetuity may be predicated of our present organization.

That a majority of the States have, at various times, effected organizations, under the authority of law, is true; but it is equally true that, with few exceptions, they have been abandoned as incapable of effecting the good contemplated.

To be useful, a law should in the first place, embrace a legitimate sphere of action; in the second place, it should be just and equal in its requirements; and in the third place, it should be of easy and certain administration. Tried by this standard, most of the laws heretofore enacted, and which have resulted in failure, will be found wanting. To be legitimate in its sphere of operation, a law which takes cognizance of mind and its acquirements, should, and may with propriety, set up a standard and establish an ordeal to ascertain the capabilities of all aspirants to such professional consideration as said law contemplates.

But to make *time* enter into the estimate, or in other words, to decree by law, that all men shall devote a certain number of years to the acquisition of a certain amount of knowledge, or that a student shall pursue a definite routine of studies, pass through a certain ceremonial, and spend a definite sum of money, before he can approach the ordeal, is as absurd and ridiculous as would be a law requiring all men to eat the same quantity of food, sleep the same number of hours, and grow up to a certain standard of measure; for who does not know, within the circle of his acquaintance, many young men who would possess themselves of more knowledge, literary, scientific and professional, in one year, than others could accomplish in two, or even three years.

Does not a law, therefore, contemplating *time* as an *ingredient* of study, reduce the man of sprightly intellect and exalted genius, to a level with the prosing and sleepy dolt, who, by his own mistaken notions of the fitness of things, or his father's decree, has been doomed to drudgery and dishonor, in a pursuit for which his Creator never designed him?

Is it not lashing together the chariots of Aminadab and the slowly moving car of Juggernaut? Does such a law embrace a legitimate sphere of action? It surely does not; nor can a law of this character be just and equal in its requirements, for the reasons already stated.

I have said a law should be of easy and certain administration.

Without stopping to inquire into the right which one class of men have to care for another, or whether by prescription of law the Legislature can prescribe one set of men and establish another, in regard to a matter of science, or the want of it; or whether a community has a right to employ a regular physician or a quack; I may say, in truth, all enactments upon the subject of medicine, prescriptive, proscriptive or dictatorial, under fines, penalties or disabilities, are extremely difficult of execution, and hence impracticable, and soon become a dead letter upon the statute book; for the reason that those who employ irregular practitioners, conceive they have a right to employ and pay whomsoever they may prefer to render professional services in their families; for the reason that information is seldom lodged against the violations of the law, unless the common sense of community is in favor of its enforcement; for the reason that those

whose business it is made, by virtue of their offices, refrain from prosecuting the issue involved in the case, because of the unpopularity of such prosecutions; and for the reason that such laws are supposed to be intended to grant exclusive privileges to the regular profession, though in fact the purpose and intention is to protect the public against imposition.

Under such circumstances, then, is it a matter of wonder that laws embodying such provisions *as seem to work oppression upon some*, and are unacceptable to others, should fall into disuse, and become inoperative? Such enactments can neither prevent nor cure quackery—can never elevate the medical profession, because they cannot improve it, and consequently can never prove beneficial to mankind.

In view of such objections to the legalization of medicine, which is usually accompanied with medical associations, many discreet men, who had advocated and sustained such organizations and laws, have withdrawn from their support, and permitted them to die by non-use, or perhaps may have asked for the repeal of all laws upon the subject of medicine.

But here it may be asked, why predicate perpetuity and usefulness of the organization now proposed? Is this act of incorporation so far superior to all its predecessors, as to obviate all objections? In reply, I would state that though scrutiny may detect defects in our charter, and experience may prove its inadequacy to the accomplishment of the end for which it was granted, yet I am free to express the opinion that, by a judicious organization under its provisions, the sin of its failure will be chargeable rather upon the administrators of the trust, than to anything faulty in our charter, or offensive to the popular mind, as in any way, even remotely, interfering with the rights and privileges of others.

Our charter, very briefly, presents the following features:

Section 1st. asserts our corporate existence, under the name of the "**OHIO STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.**"

Section 2d. gives us the power to form a constitution and by-laws.

Section 3d. clothes us with power to organize auxiliary societies, recognizes our rights, privileges and liabilities in the courts of law, and our power to acquire such property as may be necessary to the furtherance of our objects; and what more is necessary—what more would be proper?

Without pretending to determine what the future may demand in the administration of the trust confided to us, I may be permitted to enumerate certain of the duties imposed, and the privileges implied in our charter. It is our duty to organize, to use all proper means to enhance our numbers, to devise ways and means for the furtherance of our objects, the advancement of medical science, and the elevation of the profession; and to this end, appoint standing committees upon the several branches of science connected with medicine, to control private pupilage, so far as private instruction may become the duty of our members, to publish, either independently of, or in connection with the medical schools of the State, a medical periodical, and through the courtesy of the medical colleges, (a courtesy which I believe will be readily extended) it may be our privilege, as it

would be a most pleasing duty, to exercise a visitorial power over them, by special committees appointed annually for such purpose, and from which connection and relationship the most salutary results would doubtless be realized.

But there is another point of view in which the discharge of our duties will afford the highest privileges. In meeting together, from time to time, we will not only be socialized as a profession, but we will become fraternized as brethren of a great scientific family, in which each member will become a contributor to the interests of all, while all will return to each the joint result of their labors; and would not this alone be an ample remuneration for all the time, effort and money, expended in producing so desirable a result? But in addition to these special motives for action, many considerations of a general character should urge us onward in this noble enterprise.

We live in an age of the world more clearly characterized by the progress of science and art, than any which has preceded it; an age in which verity and execution outstrip the imagination, and in which the productions of genius scarcely anticipate their fulfilment; an age in which men think as Gods, and hold converse through the instrumentality of the electrical spirit of the universe; an age in which many run to and fro as on chariots of fire, and in which knowledge is increased.

And where do we live? In the great State of Ohio—emphatically great! Ohio, who is but an infant of days, the first page of whose history was written within the present century, has exhibited a spectacle in the rapidity of her progress which challenges the history of the world for a parallel. Already first in many of the elements of greatness, she stands third in numerical population, and second to none as regards the industry, general intelligence and energy of her citizens; while her schools and colleges, her moral and her benevolent institutions, her perfected and projected public works, indicate her present condition.

But when we consider her vast and inexhaustible natural resources, her past and her present can but feebly foreshadow her destiny.

Living in such an age, and under the blessing of Heaven, permitted to enjoy the privileges accruing to us as citizens of such a State, under the benign influence of the freest government in the world, where neither the despotism of kings nor colleges can restrain freedom of expression more than freedom of thought, shall we not acknowledge the high obligation thus imposed, by acting well our parts, upon so grand a theatre as this?

While the world around us is making rapid progress, shall we be content to stand still as idle speculators, beneficiaries of the past and the present?

This cannot be so. Every man should consider himself a debtor to the past for most that he now enjoys; and how is he to discharge his obligation, but by paying to the present, with an increment of improvement upon the past, for the future? And shall not we of that noble profession which we have chosen, bestir ourselves as individuals, adding strength to our activities by the power of association, the more effectively to engage in the advancement of science and the elevation of the Medical profession?

Do we not stand indebted to other countries, and to other sections of our own country, for much that we know and enjoy of the blessings of science? and shall we not, in return, show a willingness—shall we not manifest a fixed determination to be recognized as laborers, if not as progressives and revolutionists in the dominions of science? Yes! Every man should be a progressive. The time was when the despotism of the schools curbed genius, crippled intellect, and so far as possible, fettered the immortal mind of man; when the gauge of the college was, by standing decree, recognized as the measure of acquirements, beyond which, doomed was the wight who had the hardihood to pass.

Such was the state of things when the light of the inductive philosophy burst forth upon the world; when Bacon, with mighty arm, commenced a revelation even in the philosophy of thought, which shook those mighty despotisms to their foundations, obliging the tyrants to acknowledge that man had a right to think!

But as tyrants yield power reluctantly, so did those of the schools, and hence it was that “governed” professors were seen to cling to the forms and ceremonial of their once *almighty* despotism, when scarce a form was left.

The American revolution, which resulted in a greater amount of good to the family of man than any event recorded in history, did much towards establishing freedom of thought and expression. So that in our day it is no crime to think or to speak. Yet strange to say, occasionally, one may be found too timid to give utterance to his thoughts, while there are those who dare not so far menace public opinion as to advance a new practical idea; while others there are, who, looking back toward the dark ages of scholastic despotism, would restrain all expression in advance of the books or the schools.

Such individuals, however, are neither checks nor hindrances to the progress of mind.

Nay, they rather, by reminding us of the past, re-assure us of our freedom and urge us on to greater efforts and triumphs.

Such then being a few of our inducements to action, what are the hindrances? It is alleged that distance will so far separate us that our meetings will be but seldom and thinly attended. The history of the past, as connected with our medical conventions, would disprove this supposition. Whether that body meet in summer or winter, without regard to the state of the weather or the roads, it has ever been well attended; what was true of the past would, under like circumstances, be true of the future.

But how widely different, as regards the facilities of travel, is the present from the past; and yet we are but in the tide of improvement in this particular. Columbus, with its numerous attractions, the seat of government of Ohio, situated in the centre, from which, as radii, will go out her numerous turnpikes, canals and rail roads, will afford such facilities of approach to our Capital as to make it, within the brief space of five years, the greatest thoroughfare of travel in the western States.

Yes! before half that number of years have rolled around, I hazard the opinion that members of this association will leave their

homes in the northern, southern, eastern and western borders of the State, on the morning of our meeting, and be with us in business assembly, at 11 o'clock, A.M. And *when here*, may I be permitted to say, warm hearts will welcome, and a spirit of hospitality will not be wanting to cheer and enliven the visitors and sustain the social principle; while the great objects of our association, the promotion of science in general, and the medical science in particular, shall claim your attention, until its resources shall be commensurate with the reasonable demands of diseased humanity.

ADDRESS TO THE PHYSICIANS OF OHIO.

GENTLEMEN: By a vote of the Ohio State Medical Society, at its last annual meeting, as will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the same, it was made the duty of the Committee on Publication to publish so much of said proceedings as they thought best, and to accompany these by an address to the Profession. In discharging the last part of their duty, the committee do not deem themselves called upon to enter into a lengthened discussion of the great topics which interest the medical world at the present time. They will, therefore, in accordance with what they believe to be the design of the society in passing the above vote, very briefly remind you of some of the advantages that may be derived, it is hoped, from a careful and well adjusted organization, energetically carried out.

The Ohio State Medical Society has been several years in existence. It obtained, during the session of the Legislature of 1847-8, a liberal and ample charter, which is published with this address. It numbers now among its members, some of the most able and influential physicians in the State. Nothing is wanting but a combined effort on the part of the profession generally, to sustain it, and make it worthy of the great State which it medically represents.

Among the advantages expected from a State Society, may be mentioned—

First, *it will be permanent*. Hitherto our Conventions, though exceedingly useful, have been independent yearly gatherings of physicians, having no connection with or dependence upon each other. It is believed that important medical facts and investigations can both be better collected and preserved by a body that has a continuous legal existence, than by one entirely voluntary and accidental.

Second, *it will exert great influence*. It has become very nearly, if not quite, a well settled fact that the profession must regulate itself. Hercules will not help us, and we must put our own shoulders to the wheel. We all know that there ought to be a well marked and easily seen line of demarcation between the regular and the irregular practitioners—the physicians and the quacks. It is time, we hum-

bly conceive, that this line should be more distinctly and more tightly drawn. How can it be done? In no way, we believe, so effectually as through the machinery of a State Society, in whose character and acts all shall have confidence. Let the honest and honorable physicians throughout the State unite their efforts and their influence—let the irregular, the dishonest and the dishonorable practitioners be excluded, and the profession and society at large would be immensely benefited. The profession has ample power to regulate itself, if such power can be concentrated and made available.

Third, *it will accomplish more than has yet been done.* Ohio ought not to be behind her sister States in any respect, in the great onward march of improvement. A vast amount of medical facts and discoveries is lost to the profession and the world, for want of a medium of communication, and a sufficient stimulus to bring them out. A State Society, properly and vigorously conducted, will do both. An annual volume of transactions might be, and ought to be published, which would be of great service to its members, and the profession at large. Vital statistics, histories of epidemics, topographical descriptions with reference to diseases, meteorological tables, &c., might be collected, as well as a store of remarkable and interesting cases. Sanitary reforms and laws relating to the health of the community might be recommended, and a careful registration of births and deaths throughout the State secured. In every point of view, it seems to your committee not only desirable, but almost necessary to our reputation abroad and our proper influence and respectability at home, that we unite in a more permanent, efficient and active organization than has hitherto existed.

Finally. It has been made the subject of a special vote and request by the National Medical Association. That body, with entire unanimity, have requested that State medical societies be immediately formed in all the States where they do not, at present, exist.

Shall we disregard this request? Is there any good reason why we should? Shall we any longer delay for fear of the difficulties, which, after all, are mostly imaginary, in our path? Do we not owe it as a solemn duty to ourselves and the community to do what we can both to improve ourselves and protect them?

Your committee hope that this call of the society will be most cheerfully and extensively responded to by the profession throughout the State. The meetings of the society hitherto have been preliminary rather than active. Its members have been waiting from year to year that the minds of their brethren might be prepared for a permanent association, that the objections raised by some, might pass away, and that the necessity as well as propriety of such association might become still more apparent.

The next annual meeting will be held on the *fifth day of June next*, in the city of Columbus. The annual medical convention will assemble at the same time. Every physician who loves his profession, and loves to see that profession respected and honored, is earnestly entreated to be present, if possible. There will be much of

interest to be done, and especially much of importance to be planned for the future. Assemble, then, and let us advise and work together. Let us throw off our apathy, and in a true spirit and earnest faith, determine, each for himself, to do what he can.

JOHN BUTTERFIELD,

Chair'n of Com. on Publication.

ERRATA.

Page 12, 2d line from the bottom, read *violators*, instead of violations. 12th line from the bottom of same page, read *proscribe*, instead of prescribe.

Page 14, 18th line from top, read *predictions*, instead of productions. Same page, 20th line from top, read *electrical*, instead of eclectrical. Same page, 10th line from the bottom, read *spectators*, instead of speculators.

Page 15, 14th line from top, read *revolution*, instead of revelation. Same page, 18th line, read *gowned*, instead of "governed."

Page 16 read *and medical*, instead of and the medical.

12/22/22

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 37 \\ 25 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 85 \\ \hline 157 \end{array}$$